

Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., AUG. 22, 1891.

RAISE SOMETHING

To have Albuquerque designated as the most desirable point on the continent for a health resort, and recommended by the physicians of the United States as the best place for a National Sanitarium, is a great point. "Such you know," but while this has a value that may be incalculable, we must not neglect our other resources. Our mines bring us lots of money, and so do our cattle, and our sheep and our wool, but more valuable to the territory than all of these, with proper attention, are the agricultural resources of the country. While it is true that we can never hope to compete with Kansas and Nebraska or Iowa and Missouri in the production of wheat, corn, oats, etc., it is also true that we have in the soil and climate of New Mexico the power and potency of crops much more valuable than any of those of the states named, and to these we ought to turn our attention. To illustrate. There are quarter of the world that can grow better sugar beets, or produce more pounds of sugar to the acre than the Rio Grande valley. Experiments have shown that we can raise as many tons of sugar to the acre, and with as high a percentage of sugar as any other district on the continent, then why should not we be able to satisfy this purpose? As soon as we produce beets, the factories will follow as a matter of course; they will come because it is "business" for them to come. There are no men on the best sugar man, and you can depend upon it that he will turn up whenever the facts are to be had. This is suggested by an interview with C. G. Speckles, a late number of the New York Herald, from which we copy as follows:

"How does the quantity of raw sugar at hand allow sugar growers in America work?"

"Excellently. But for that the United States could not produce beet sugar at all. Thanks to the beauty, the growing of beets is now a prospective form of agriculture in California, and becoming so in Iowa, Utah, and other parts of the country."

"Already the United States produces twenty-nine million pounds of beet sugar in a year. It takes nine million pounds myself in California. The growers must either have the bounty or a protective tariff. The latter would make sugar dearer to the consumer. Owing to the admission of foreign sugar free, the American consumer gets imported sugar one and a half cents cheaper per pound than the people of the countries where it is produced."

"May I ask whether it is true that you own or control all the sugar plantations in the Santa Fe Islands?"

"No, I do not, and never have controlled them. I have large interests, there, but so far have the trust people. I do not begin to raise either sugar in California or the raw sugar I refine. I am a large buyer, and buy wherever I can get sugar cheapest."

A FAVORABLE REPORT

Some of the officers of the Denver & Rio Grande railway who have just been attending an important meeting of the company in New York, have returned to Denver, and bring very favorable reports of the condition of things, and the outlook for the future, especially with regard to the prospect of more building. The company is in very good condition financially, and is believed to be now about ready to go on with its long deferred extension into New Mexico, but the gauge will probably be broadened the first and that portion of the line now in operation, and it will then come on to this part of the country as a standard gauge road.

Railroad building has been practically at a standstill nearly all over the country for a year or more, but it is the opinion of railroad men and capitalists that the business has rested long enough, and that the time is now very close at hand for the opening of another period of activity. Whenever active operations in this line shall be resumed again, the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande to this place and beyond, will be one of the first enterprises to be undertaken, and we have reason to believe that we shall see the work of construction in the line referred to, going on within less than a year, and we believe, also, that when such an extension is undertaken, it will become a part of another through line from Denver to the gulf. There is already a demand for such a line, and this is the way for it to come.

FAST ROLLING

While the public says the Scientific American is still marching over Salvator's wonderful performance in running a mile in 1:30^{1/2}, there are a few who have, through comparison and analysis, sought to realize what a terrific burst of speed this is. It is nearly forty miles an hour—a rate averaged by very few of our fastest railway trains. There are 5,280 feet in a mile, so that every one of these ninety-five seconds, for every beat of a man's pulse, this wonderful horse covered fifty-five and three-tenths feet of ground. The shortest space of time noted by the turfman's watch is a quarter of a second—an interval so brief that the eye can hardly observe, the mind can hardly appreciate it. Yet in every one of those 382 quarters of a second that magnificent creature leaped sixteen and three tenths feet. Such are the amazing results of careful breeding as exhibited by the American race horse.

THE RAILWAY CONVENTION

The Denver papers give prominence to the call for a railway convention at this place on the 15th of September. All the local papers are also keeping it before their readers, and there is every reason to believe that there will be full delegations in attendance from all the towns interested in the movement. The Denver Republican thinks that

the date of the convention should be the 18th instead of the 15th, so that the same sets of delegates from Denver and Pueblo could attend both the convention and the fair at El Paso without losing much time. This argument has some force, but not very much, as the two dates are only six days apart, and one of those days a Sunday. If the Albuquerque convention occupied two days, it probably will, then will not be much time to spare between the conventions; however, it is a matter of but little consequence to any of the parties except those from Colorado, because those from all the other points will expect to spend the most of the week in Albuquerque anyway, attending the fair, and we do not know of any way in which our Denver and Pueblo friends could put in a day or two with better advantage than in the same way. They would be able to farm a better idea of the resources of this country, and consequently of the trade which they are liable to get through direct rail and communication with New Mexico, by spending at the territorial fair than by a week devoted to the matter in any other. If there were any dull season of the year in Denver, it is probably about this time, and if the gentlemen who are coming to the convention from that city should take two or three days from their business for the purpose of getting acquainted with our people and informing themselves in regard to the practical possibilities of our country, we only believe the time would be wasted. Still, if it is a matter of very much importance to them that the date be changed, we don't think necessarily at the head of the line will object. The only point that anybody has in fixing the date is this, that at times when it appears we have the least inconvenience to those who will attend, and not interfere with the convention at El Paso, and while we have no authority to speak for any body but ourselves, we are confident that the Denver people desire to have the date changed to the 18th, everybody else being agreed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This public school will let in light on the dark places of New Mexico.

Seventy people are making note of the fact that THE CITIZEN is a model local paper.

MAJOR SAIN'S is doing splendid work for Albuquerque. He is a pusher of public enterprises.

New Mexico is in better condition every way than at any time in the past. No boom, but solid prosperity.

This city is working as one man to push public enterprises. Drains and utility cranks have no following here.

The price of wheat is advancing, and the calamity comes with cold comfort from the farmers of the country.

To complete the preparations for the territorial fair active work is necessary. Provision has inspired a great many public enterprises.

Every town in New Mexico should be represented at the Albuquerque rail road convention. Agitation may bring additional lines of road.

Our northern Arizona will be at the New Mexico territorial fair and the exhibits from that country will be remarkable in variety and richness.

Socorro county will come right to the front at the territorial fair. The exhibit from that county will be a remarkably fine one, especially the ore.

An eastern Arizona will be at the New Mexico territorial fair and the exhibits from that country will be particularly creditable to any one under any circumstances, and if the president of the United States and his wife had been given a speech yesterday evening, they could not have been more royally received. The preparations in the way of ornaments, decoration, etc., were the most elaborate that have ever been made on any occasion in the territory, while the company present numbered more than a thousand. The supper was served in a temporary annex to the hotel, thirty five feet wide and a hundred feet long, roofed with canvas and enclosed with ever green trees from the mountains.

VIEW DRESSES.

After the crowd had somewhat dimmed and those dancing not so thoroughly jangled, THE CITIZEN was able to secure a partial list of the trouseau worn by some of the more prominent lady dancers, which is here given.

Mrs. B. Robinson, wife of the ex general manager, wore a dress of old rose and white silk, very rich, trimmed with crepe de chene, and diamond ornament; Japanese fan to match. Mrs. Robinson looked supremely elegant.

Mrs. B. S. Rodey had on a full evening

dress of pale blue China silk, demeure, the bodice trimmed with rich guipure of leaves.

Mrs. Perry Brown, Cream albatross

Princess, trimmed with rich silk embroidery, diamond brooch.

Mrs. F. A. Fair—An elegant reception

en robe toilette of cream silk faille.

Mrs. J. G. Albright—A cream crepon with low neck and short sleeves.

Mrs. J. B. Bushnell—An elegant brocade China silk, cream ground with colored sprays of flowers scattered over it, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. C. E. Bailey—A cream silk trimmmed with heavy cream ribbons, low neck and short sleeves, trimmmed with rich lace; feather fan.

Mrs. Saine E. Gibson—A rich cream

tulle, decollete, with guipure sleeves.

Miss Zilla Weidner—An elegant lace

over cream silk; ostrich feather fan.

Miss Frankie Lockhart—A cream silk

with medie collar and puffed elbow sleeves, bouffant side draperies.

Miss Florence Scott—A black gown

set off with orange guipure and ribbons, low neck and short sleeves.

Miss Mabel Hawley—A dress of pink

crepe de chene, covered with cream polka

dot net; ostrich fan to match.

Miss Kate Durham—Pink crepon with V neck and sleeves, elegantly trimmmed with lace.

Miss Lizzie Lockhart—A pale blue

silk with black lace in the neck and short sleeves of lace.

Miss Mamie Daly—A cream silk

blouse and low V neck and short sleeves, trimmmed with Spanish lace, a rose quilling on the front of skirt.

Miss Louise Leacham—An elegant pink guaze, the skirt slightly draped and looped with roses.

Miss Lillian Hurst—White, rich cashmere, trimmmed with elegant lace, low neck and short sleeves.

A number of gentlemen wore the regulation black the full dress suit, but there were many who danced and enjoyed themselves otherwise dressed.

SHORT NOTICES.

The many incandescent electric lights

worked well.

It was the happiest and liveliest crowd

of good-natured people.

The extra chairs were secured from the opera house and hose houses, the dishes from The Fair.

Photographer Cobb took several flash light photos of the crowd at the San Felipe last evening.

The rooms of the Commercial club were thrown open last evening. S. T. Ellsworth having them in charge.

Henry Bramlette had general charge of the supper, and Ed. Beckwith the tables.

The various committees desire THE CITIZEN to thank the employees of the railroads and citizens generally for their attendance.

Messrs. Gieggold, Roberts, Hancock, and S. E. Rose, committee in charge of the affair, were around and allowed no one to miss their attention.

A Chinese lantern over one of the tables caught fire last evening, but that veteran fireman, Ed. Medler, with a rush, then a leap, was soon on the scene, and the blaze was extinguished.

In parlor A, at the top of the main stairs in the hotel, the Democratic orchestra rendered delightful music, proving to those who had the good fortune to hear them that the performers were true artists.

At the main entrance Messrs. G. L. Brooks, W. C. Mecham and Lorion Miller received the guests, while Messrs. T. R. Gabel, Dr. J. P. Kaster and John Pillar were at the head of the stairs and pointed the gentlemen to room #5.

The door committee consisted of Messrs. J. M. Wheelock, T. J. Hesser, Charles E. Hunt, Frank M. Rose, M. M. Cruise, W. G. McCormick, E. E. Ward, A. H. Jones, Dr. J. H. Wroth, Charles

feted desired and intended." That is hard luck, indeed. It is a thousand pities any country should be so hard hearted and mean as to deliberately drive the island of England of any part of its commerce. It is perfectly evident that nature intended the whole world to pay tribute to that one island, and thwarting nature is flying in the face of Providence in a way that quite shocks and deeply grieves the righteous inhabitants thereof. If the McKinley law had been a failure there would have been foraveness of its wickedness, but it has had the effect desired and intended, which is unpardonable.

This meager report of the government's experiments for inducing rainfall by exploding bombs attached to balloons seem to indicate that there may be more in the theory than generally supposed. Of course the experiments thus far must be considered as crude preliminaries. Whether or not the rainfall reported from Midland, Tex., was a mere coincidence or was due to some extent to the explosion of the bombs, is left undetermined. Men are apt to seize any theory that may be creditable to any one under any circumstances, and if the president of the United States and his wife had been given a speech yesterday evening, they could not have been more royally received. The preparations in the way of ornaments, decoration, etc., were the most elaborate that have ever been made on any occasion in the territory, while the company present numbered more than a thousand. The supper was served in a temporary annex to the hotel, thirty five feet wide and a hundred feet long, roofed with canvas and enclosed with evergreen trees from the mountains.

ROYAL RECEPTION.

Albuquerque's Response to Honoring a Worthy Gentleman.

From the Daily Citizen.

The farewell banquet tendered to Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Robinson, at the San Felipe hotel last night, by the employees of the Atlantic & Pacific railway and the citizens of Albuquerque, was sit together the grandest thing in the way of a social entertainment ever attempted in the territory, and it would be impossible for people of any community to give a more emphatic expression of their esteem and regard than was given by our people to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and what cannot fail to be peculiarly gratifying to them is the consciousness that under the circumstances no selfish motive could have entered into the matter, but that it was an expression of personal regard, pure and simple, and a testimonial of the people of Albuquerque without regard to party, creed or class, of the heartfelt goodwill and kindly remembrance which they send with their friends to their new home. It was an ovation such as would be creditable to any one under any circumstances, and if the president of the United States and his wife had been given a speech yesterday evening, they could not have been more royally received. The preparations in the way of ornaments, decoration, etc., were the most elaborate that have ever been made on any occasion in the territory, while the company present numbered more than a thousand. The supper was served in a temporary annex to the hotel, thirty five feet wide and a hundred feet long, roofed with canvas and enclosed with evergreen trees from the mountains.

G. W. Meylert and wife, of the San Felipe, were as active as life, and watched that all guests were enjoying themselves, especially at the banquet feast, which consisted of well seasoned, substantial food, followed by elegant cakes and nicely flavored ice cream.

The display of large cakes of ice from the Crystal Ice company, in which incandescent lights were frozen, illuminating the pure ice cakes, and also in which roses and bouquets of roses were frozen, were greatly admired and did much toward cooling off the dancing departments.

D. B. Robinson and wife stood under a canopy of ferns in the ladies' ordinary adjoining the dining room, and received the guests, being introduced to those whom they did not know by Judge W. C. Hazledine, Mayor Joseph E. Saint, W. B. Childers, H. L. Keagy, Andrew Smith, John Denair, G. W. Greenwood, W. P. Fox and others.

A certain young ranchman was in a humor to deliver a lecture on the church bugle at the reception, but friends interceded. Later on he called at the bed room door of his friend, D. B. Robinson, and Mrs. Lee shortened her visit at Las Vegas to get here in order to enjoy the festivities.

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In prominent letters, just as the guests entered the ladies' ordinary from the dining room, these words greeted all comers: "Prosperity to Our Guest D. B. R." Here in the ordinary were the choicer flowers, and on a stand, or rather the dining bureau, all the finest European roses were to be seen.

The outside of the large hotel was beautifully decorated and grandly illuminated with incandescent electric and Japanese lights. At the east side entrance hung a horse shoe, shaped out of tin, each side with all kinds of colored glass, which looked pretty lit up by an incandescent light. Just above the horse shoe the word "Farewell," made of green grass, was plainly seen.

The Guards marched from their Armory at 8:30 p. m., headed by the old town brass band, which was followed by the drum corps. After arriving at the hotel and going through several evolutions, they marched back to the Armory and dispersed. Some of the boys then donned their dress suits, while others appeared in their uniforms for dancing.

Said a good looking daughter, a strong prohibitionist, to her father, whom she noticed frequently sipping a refreshing glass of claret punch. "I am really shocked, father." The old gent replied. "Daughter, you can drink all night of this beverage without feeling in the least tipsy." The daughter a moment later was seen at the punch tables her self.

Glove Contests.

The glove contests for the benefit of "Reddy" Welch took place at the Armory last Saturday evening. The first on the program was a set to between two colored boys, and they proved themselves quite clever with the gloves. Next came a bout between "Reddy" and his trainer, which was followed by the most laughable glove contest of the age, a mill between heavy weights, J. Ed. Priest and Louis Meyers. Both managed to scale beyond the 200 point, and when they appeared it was the signal for tremendous cheering. Ed. Parker first came forward and deposited in the middle of the ring four of the largest mittens manufactured, then came Mr. Priest, who was followed a second later by Mr. Meyers. Both gentlemen were accorded the most enthusiastic applause.

Soon they were at it, but when Meyers made one of his celebrated rushes his feet left the floor, but his posterior struck with a mighty force. The building shook as if an earthquake had rent the atmosphere, carrying devastation in its path, and it was at least five seconds before the referee, time keepers, bottle doctors and the audience could gain their equilibrium for the contest to continue. Louis' employer was in the balcony and the jar was so great that she fell from her chair and disappeared through a crack in the floor. This round ended in favor of Mr. Priest, who, for a large man, is a lively one on his feet. One more round of fun ended the circus.

During the waits, Mr